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# Labor Market Digest, June 2010

Maine Department of Labor

Center for Workforce Research and Information

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# MAINE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Center for Workforce  
Research and Information

## INSIDE . . .

Cumberland and Lincoln counties recorded the lowest unemployment rate at 6.4 percent.....page 3

Adjusted statewide unemployment rate unchanged at 8.0% .....page 4

Nonfarm employment declined by 1,600 over the year.....page 6

*A publication of  
the*

**MAINE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**  
Center for Workforce  
Research and Information

*John Dorrer*  
Division Director

*Glenn Mills*  
Editor

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### For more information,

Telephone (207) 623-7900  
FAX (207) 287-2947  
TTY 1-800-794-1110  
E-Mail: [cwri.dol@Maine.gov](mailto:cwri.dol@Maine.gov)

Visit our Home Page at  
[www.Maine.gov/labor/lmis](http://www.Maine.gov/labor/lmis)

# LABOR MARKET DIGEST

June Data

August 2010

## Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization

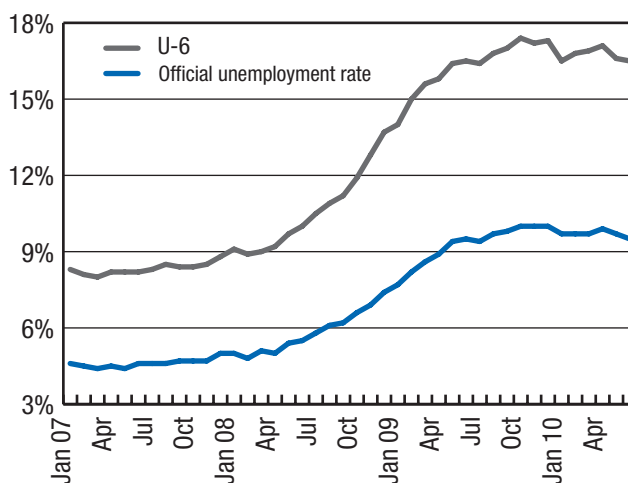
Each month in the *Employment Situation* news release, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics provides a wide range of national data on jobs, hours, and earnings by industry collected through a survey of businesses, and on the labor force, employment, and unemployment collected through a survey of households. Estimates from the household survey are broken down by age, race, gender, and educational attainment, plus veteran, marital, and disability status.

After each monthly release it is common for commentators to say “the real unemployment rate is...” and quote some figure much higher than the official rate. The figure often cited for June was 16.5 percent, a full seven points higher than the official unemployment rate of 9.5 percent. What are they referring to?

In recognition of the fact that neither the official rate, nor any other single statistic can reflect all types of workforce challenges, BLS provides five “alternative measures of labor underutilization.” The first two measures, U-1 and U-2, are more restrictive than the official rate, including only subsets of the unemployed. The official unemployment rate, U-3, includes those who did not have a job, but were available and actively searched for work during the month.

Broader measures expand upon the definition of unemployment to include those “marginally attached” to the labor force or working “part-time for economic reasons.” Those considered marginally attached wanted and were available for work, had looked for a job in the prior year, but had not searched for work in the past month. Discouraged workers, a subset of the marginally attached, are persons who did not search for work because they believed there were no jobs available for them. The remaining marginally attached are those who did not search for work for reasons such as family responsibilities and transportation problems. Those working part-time for economic reasons, sometimes referred to as involuntary part-time, worked fewer than 35 hours because of slack work conditions, family or personal obligations, or because they could not find full-time work.

The official unemployment rate and the broadest measure of labor underutilization in the U.S. peaked in October 2009



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## Civilian Labor Force, Employed, and Unemployed by Labor Market Area, Not Seasonally Adjusted

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE <sup>1</sup>			EMPLOYED <sup>2</sup>			UNEMPLOYED <sup>3</sup>			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE <sup>4</sup>		
	Jun 10	May 10	Jun 09	Jun 10	May 10	Jun 09	Jun 10	May 10	Jun 09	Jun 10	May 10	Jun 09
<b>LABOR MARKET AREA</b>												
Augusta	44,270	44,080	44,410	41,280	41,090	41,200	2,990	2,990	3,220	6.8%	6.8%	7.2%
Augusta-Waterville Combined <sup>6</sup>	66,470	66,200	67,040	61,630	61,330	61,890	4,840	4,870	5,150	7.3	7.4	7.7
Bangor	70,600	71,900	71,900	65,300	66,600	66,400	5,300	5,400	5,500	7.5	7.4	7.6
Belfast	13,580	13,320	13,990	12,420	12,170	12,840	1,160	1,150	1,150	8.5	8.6	8.2
Boothbay Harbor	4,810	4,160	4,810	4,540	3,860	4,540	270	300	270	5.7	7.1	5.7
Bridgton-Paris	13,720	13,510	14,380	12,440	12,220	12,940	1,280	1,300	1,450	9.3	9.6	10.1
Brunswick	35,350	34,910	35,720	32,980	32,530	33,240	2,360	2,380	2,480	6.7	6.8	7.0
Calais	5,690	5,720	5,910	5,020	5,030	4,960	670	690	950	11.8	12.1	16.1
Camden	7,800	7,500	8,070	7,270	6,940	7,480	530	560	590	6.8	7.4	7.3
Conway, NH-ME <sup>7</sup>	3,970	3,690	4,090	3,680	3,430	3,780	290	260	300	7.4	7.0	7.4
Dover-Foxcroft	9,400	9,280	9,600	8,370	8,210	8,440	1,030	1,070	1,160	10.9	11.5	12.0
Ellsworth	30,350	28,620	30,940	28,080	26,200	28,700	2,260	2,410	2,240	7.5	8.4	7.2
Farmington	16,630	16,580	17,030	14,900	14,770	15,130	1,730	1,810	1,900	10.4	10.9	11.2
Houlton	8,540	8,490	8,860	7,640	7,510	7,780	900	980	1,080	10.6	11.6	12.2
Lewiston-Auburn	57,600	57,400	57,600	52,900	52,700	52,500	4,700	4,600	5,100	8.2	8.1	8.8
Lincoln	3,610	3,620	3,760	3,240	3,220	3,320	370	400	440	10.2	11.2	11.7
Machias	7,920	8,000	7,960	7,190	7,230	7,290	720	770	670	9.1	9.6	8.4
Madawaska	2,900	2,900	2,990	2,640	2,620	2,730	260	280	270	9.0	9.6	8.9
Millinocket	3,980	3,880	4,060	3,410	3,320	3,430	570	560	630	14.3	14.5	15.6
Pittsfield	7,480	7,500	7,610	6,630	6,650	6,670	850	850	940	11.4	11.4	12.4
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford	204,500	201,100	206,900	191,300	187,800	192,800	13,200	13,300	14,100	6.4	6.6	6.8
Portland-South Portland-Sanford Combined <sup>6</sup>	216,000	212,600	218,500	201,600	198,100	203,200	14,300	14,500	15,300	6.6	6.8	7.0
Portsmouth, NH-ME <sup>7</sup>	9,530	9,500	9,510	8,980	8,980	8,940	550	520	570	5.8	5.5	6.0
Presque Isle	24,030	24,090	24,540	21,700	21,610	22,090	2,340	2,480	2,450	9.7	10.3	10.0
Rochester-Dover, NH-ME <sup>7</sup>	11,230	11,390	11,290	10,380	10,590	10,430	850	800	860	7.6	7.0	7.6
Rockland	12,370	12,020	12,710	11,500	11,150	11,740	870	870	960	7.0	7.3	7.6
Rumford	9,340	9,170	9,680	8,070	7,950	8,300	1,270	1,220	1,380	13.6	13.3	14.3
Saint George	1,430	1,400	1,460	1,340	1,300	1,370	90	100	90	6.3	7.1	6.0
Sanford	11,460	11,440	11,640	10,300	10,250	10,420	1,170	1,190	1,210	10.2	10.4	10.4
Skowhegan	15,240	14,970	15,320	13,740	13,450	13,720	1,500	1,520	1,600	9.9	10.2	10.4
Waldoboro	9,640	9,360	9,950	9,000	8,710	9,220	640	650	730	6.6	6.9	7.4
Waterville	22,200	22,120	22,620	20,350	20,250	20,690	1,850	1,870	1,930	8.3	8.5	8.5
York	18,360	17,420	18,500	17,260	16,300	17,350	1,100	1,130	1,150	6.0	6.5	6.2
<b>MAINE</b>	<b>704,300</b>	<b>695,800</b>	<b>714,700</b>	<b>650,200</b>	<b>640,800</b>	<b>656,800</b>	<b>54,200</b>	<b>54,900</b>	<b>57,900</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>8.1</b>
<b>UNITED STATES (000)</b>	<b>154,767</b>	<b>153,866</b>	<b>155,921</b>	<b>139,882</b>	<b>139,497</b>	<b>140,826</b>	<b>14,885</b>	<b>15,095</b>	<b>14,369</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.7</b>

<sup>1</sup> Civilian labor force, employed, and unemployed estimates are by place of residence. Current year estimates are preliminary; year-ago estimates are revised. Items may not add due to rounding. All data exclude members of the Armed Forces.

<sup>2</sup> Total employment includes nonfarm wage and salary workers, agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, the self employed, and workers involved in labor disputes.

<sup>3</sup> People are classified as unemployed, regardless of their eligibility for unemployment benefits or public assistance, if they meet all of the following criteria: 1) they were not employed during the survey week; 2) they were available for work at that time; and 3) they made specific efforts to find employment some time during the prior four weeks. Persons laid off from their former jobs and awaiting recall and those expecting to report to a job within 30 days need not be looking for work to be counted as unemployed.

<sup>4</sup> The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing the total number of unemployed by the total civilian labor force and is expressed as a percent.

<sup>5</sup> Bangor; Lewiston-Auburn; Portland-South Portland-Biddeford; Portsmouth, NH-ME; and Rochester-Dover, NH-ME are Metropolitan Statistical Areas. Augusta, Brunswick, Rockland, Sanford, and Waterville are Micropolitan Statistical Areas.

<sup>6</sup> Adjacent metropolitan and/or micropolitan statistical areas that have a specific level of economic integration, but still retain separate identities.

<sup>7</sup> Maine portion of the area which includes towns in both Maine and New Hampshire.

Source: Maine Department of Labor, Center for Workforce Research and Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## Civilian Labor Force, Employed, and Unemployed by County, Not Seasonally Adjusted<sup>1</sup>

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Jun 10	May 10	Jun 09	Jun 10	May 10	Jun 09	Jun 10	May 10	Jun 09	Jun 10	May 10	Jun 09
<b>COUNTY</b>												
Androscoggin	58,540	58,230	58,590	53,790	53,540	53,460	4,750	4,690	5,130	8.1%	8.1%	8.8%
Aroostook	34,500	34,490	35,340	31,130	30,910	31,730	3,370	3,580	3,620	9.8	10.4	10.2
Cumberland	157,790	155,210	159,510	147,720	145,050	148,950	10,070	10,150	10,560	6.4	6.5	6.6
Franklin	14,120	14,100	14,470	12,680	12,560	12,870	1,440	1,530	1,600	10.2	10.9	11.0
Hancock	30,350	28,720	31,010	28,150	26,350	28,770	2,200	2,370	2,250	7.2	8.2	7.2
Kennebec	63,890	63,650	64,450	59,280	59,000	59,500	4,610	4,650	4,950	7.2	7.3	7.7
Knox	21,000	20,340	21,620	19,550	18,870	20,020	1,440	1,470	1,600	6.9	7.2	7.4
Lincoln	18,820	17,880	19,160	17,620	16,620	17,840	1,200	1,270	1,320	6.4	7.1	6.9
Oxford	27,610	26,950	28,560	24,730	24,170	25,410	2,880	2,780	3,140	10.4	10.3	11.0
Penobscot	78,000	79,140	79,530	71,600	72,690	72,820	6,400	6,450	6,710	8.2	8.2	8.4
Piscataquis	7,440	7,380	7,640	6,650	6,530	6,710	800	850	930	10.7	11.5	12.2
Sagadahoc	19,200	18,940	19,420	17,930	17,690	18,070	1,270	1,250	1,350	6.6	6.6	7.0
Somerset	25,240	24,920	25,440	22,660	22,340	22,730	2,580	2,570	2,720	10.2	10.3	10.7
Waldo	19,200	18,930	19,700	17,590	17,310	18,090	1,610	1,620	1,610	8.4	8.6	8.1
Washington	14,470	14,560	14,740	12,950	12,960	13,010	1,520	1,600	1,730	10.5	11.0	11.7
York	114,000	112,200	115,310	105,970	104,100	106,650	8,030	8,100	8,660	7.0	7.2	7.5
<b>MAINE</b>	<b>704,300</b>	<b>695,800</b>	<b>714,700</b>	<b>650,200</b>	<b>640,800</b>	<b>656,800</b>	<b>54,200</b>	<b>54,900</b>	<b>57,900</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>8.1</b>
<b>UNITED STATES (000)</b>	<b>154,767</b>	<b>153,866</b>	<b>155,921</b>	<b>139,882</b>	<b>139,497</b>	<b>140,826</b>	<b>14,885</b>	<b>15,095</b>	<b>14,369</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.7</b>

<sup>1</sup> See page 2 for footnotes 1 through 4 and source.

### Regional News

#### Western Maine

The **Saunders Brothers** dowel mill in Greenwood was purchased at auction, and the new owner plans to restart operations. ♦ **A Puffin Stop** in Livermore Falls closed and is up for auction after the owner Alliance Energy did not renew its lease. ♦ **Quality Egg of New England** in Turner will pay a \$125,000 fine for animal cruelty charges. ♦ **Fairpoint Communications** received approval from Maine regulators for its bankruptcy reorganization plan and new broadband expansion timeline.

#### Central Maine

**Baxter Brewing Co.** will open a brewery this fall in the Bates Mill complex in Lewiston. ♦ **Cerelius Holdings** in Waterville and the University of Maine received a patent on a biodegradable alternative to traditional food packaging materials.

#### Southern Maine

The **University of New England's** new Doctor of Pharmacy program is likely to be given full accreditation once students graduate. ♦ Ground was broken on a \$4 million recruiting facility at the **Portsmouth Naval Shipyard**. ♦ **Lighthouse Imaging Corp.** in Portland bought Vipera Systems in Pennsylvania. ♦ **E.S. Boulos** of Westbrook was awarded a \$4 million contract for the Portland Jetport expansion. ♦ **H.A. Stiles Co.** in Westbrook was purchased by H. Arnold Wood Turning of New York. ♦ **CTA Communications** in South Portland closed, laying off an unknown number of workers. ♦ **Mercy Health Systems** will be eliminating 75 positions over the next several months while adding 40 new positions in other occupations to adjust to current market conditions. ♦ Key Bank is seeking receivership of the **Bayside Village** in Portland after they defaulted on a \$21 million construction loan. ♦ **Pratt & Whitney** in North Berwick will hire 200 people to expand production of the F-35 jet fighter engine. ♦ **Billerica** in Scarborough will hire 350 people for at home tech support. ♦ **Industry and Energy Associates** of Portland was acquired by Stantec, a Canadian company.

#### North/East Maine

**Penobscot Community Health Care** will open a medical center in Brewer. The city of Old Town expects to receive \$100,000 to fund its proposed **Maine Energy & Enterprise Park**. **Timeout Family Restaurant** opened in Brewer. ♦ The **University of Maine** received \$20 million from the Department of Energy for deepwater offshore wind research. ♦ **CLYNK** of South Portland expanded into the Bangor/Brewer area. ♦ The **Nordic Heritage Center** in Presque Isle will host part of the Biathlon World Cup in February 2011. ♦ **Husson University's** Doctor of Pharmacy program received candidate status from the National Accreditation Council on Pharmacy Education.

#### Coastal Maine

The Navy awarded **Bath Iron Works** a \$105 million contract for work on the second and third DDG-1000 destroyers. ♦ The **Bath Country Club** will receive a \$50,000 investment from the Savings Bank of Maine, which purchase the club in a bankruptcy auction. ♦ Construction of the **International Wood Fuels** plant in Burnham has been postponed until late 2011 due to tight credit conditions. ♦ Work on a \$35 million **Downeast** rail expansion from Portland to Brunswick is set to begin in July.

## Civilian Labor Force, Employed, and Unemployed in Maine, Seasonally Adjusted (in thousands)

ITEM	2010						2009						
	Jun	May	Apr	Mar	Feb	Jan	Dec	Nov	Oct	Sep	Aug	Jul	Jun
Civilian Labor Force	698.2	702.5	705.0	705.2	705.8	705.3	704.5	704.1	703.8	703.5	703.3	703.3	703.5
Employed	642.7	646.0	647.8	647.2	647.3	647.3	647.5	647.1	646.7	646.3	645.8	645.6	645.6
Unemployed	55.6	56.5	57.2	58.0	58.6	58.0	57.0	57.0	57.1	57.2	57.5	57.7	57.9
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2

<sup>1</sup> See page 2 for footnotes 1 through 4 and source.

## Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in Maine, Seasonally Adjusted<sup>1</sup> (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	2010						2009						
	Jun	May	Apr	Mar	Feb	Jan	Dec	Nov	Oct	Sep	Aug	Jul	Jun
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment	591.0	590.3	585.9	591.4	591.1	588.9	587.3	587.9	592.9	593.4	592.9	593.0	593.0
Natural Resources	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.2
Construction	23.1	22.8	21.9	23.4	23.2	22.2	23.9	24.4	24.0	24.4	24.5	24.7	24.6
Manufacturing	52.2	52.4	52.4	52.4	52.4	51.1	51.2	51.5	52.2	51.5	51.7	52.0	52.0
Durable Goods	27.8	27.8	27.7	27.8	27.9	27.5	27.0	27.1	27.5	27.0	27.1	27.4	27.3
Nondurable Goods	24.4	24.6	24.7	24.6	24.5	23.6	24.2	24.4	24.7	24.5	24.6	24.6	24.7
Trade, Transportation and Public Utilities	115.8	115.8	116.3	116.3	116.0	115.5	114.9	115.7	116.6	118.3	118.1	118.3	118.5
Wholesale Trade	19.2	19.2	19.2	18.9	18.6	19.0	18.8	18.9	19.1	19.4	19.4	19.5	19.4
Retail Trade	79.9	80.0	80.5	80.8	80.5	80.3	79.6	80.5	81.0	82.1	81.9	81.8	82.0
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	16.7	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.9	16.2	16.5	16.3	16.5	16.8	16.8	17.0	17.1
Information	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.2
Financial Activities	30.6	30.3	30.0	30.6	30.1	30.0	30.5	30.5	31.2	31.7	31.7	31.8	31.9
Finance and Insurance	24.2	24.0	23.9	24.3	24.0	23.9	24.3	24.2	24.7	25.1	25.1	25.1	25.3
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.6
Professional and Business Services	54.5	54.4	54.0	53.6	53.6	54.3	53.9	53.7	54.5	54.7	54.7	54.4	54.5
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Svcs.	23.0	22.8	22.3	22.6	22.4	22.8	22.6	22.5	22.9	23.2	23.3	23.3	23.6
Mgmt. of Companies and Enterprises	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.7
Admin. & Support & Waste Mgmt. Svcs.	24.8	24.8	25.1	24.4	24.6	25.0	24.8	24.7	25.0	24.9	24.7	24.5	24.2
Educational and Health Services	118.8	118.9	119.0	118.2	118.3	119.4	119.3	119.1	119.1	118.7	118.9	118.9	118.7
Educational Services	19.3	19.3	19.5	19.1	19.3	19.4	19.6	19.5	19.6	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.4
Health Care and Social Assistance	99.5	99.6	99.5	99.1	99.0	100.0	99.7	99.6	99.5	99.4	99.6	99.6	99.3
Leisure and Hospitality Services	62.1	59.5	59.2	62.2	62.8	61.8	59.9	59.5	61.2	59.6	58.9	59.0	58.2
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	8.2	8.0	8.3	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.2	8.5	8.1	7.8	7.9	7.9
Accommodation and Food Services	53.9	51.5	50.9	53.6	54.2	53.3	51.5	51.3	52.7	51.5	51.1	51.1	50.3
Other Services	18.3	19.2	19.0	19.4	20.0	19.6	19.3	19.2	19.2	19.5	19.6	19.6	19.6
Government	103.8	105.3	102.8	103.8	103.1	103.5	102.8	102.7	103.4	103.5	103.2	102.8	103.6
Federal Government	16.6	18.1	15.5	15.9	14.9	14.9	14.7	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.9
State Government	26.8	27.1	27.0	27.2	27.3	27.9	27.3	27.3	27.5	27.3	27.3	27.4	27.4
Local Government	60.4	60.1	60.3	60.7	60.9	60.7	60.8	60.6	61.1	61.4	61.1	60.6	61.3
Bangor - Nonfarm W & S Employment	63.9	63.9	63.6	64.2	64.1	63.9	64.3	64.2	64.4	64.7	64.7	64.7	64.9
Lewiston - Nonfarm W & S Employment	47.5	47.6	47.7	47.1	47.0	46.7	47.1	47.1	47.3	47.1	47.0	46.9	47.1
Portland - Nonfarm W & S Employment	187.0	185.9	185.6	186.7	186.7	185.8	186.2	186.8	187.2	188.3	187.2	187.5	188.1

See footnotes 1 and 2 on page 7. The Information industry is not suitable for seasonal adjustment because it has very little seasonal and irregular movement. Source: see page 2.

## Maine Unemployment Rate 8.0 Percent in June

State Labor Commissioner Laura Fortman announced the preliminary unemployment rate for Maine was 8.0 percent in June, unchanged from May and down slightly from 8.2 percent a year ago. The number of unemployed totaled 55,600, down 2,300 from a year ago. The national unemployment rate was 9.5 percent, down slightly from 9.7 a month ago and unchanged from a year ago.

There were 591,000 nonfarm payroll jobs in June, up 700 over the month. Maine has gained jobs five of the last six months. "The recovery continues, though more slowly than we would like," Fortman said. Other indicators provide conflicting signals about the direction and strength of the recovery. "On the positive side, average hours worked continues to rise, which often is a precursor to job growth. However, the number of advertised job postings declined in May and June after increasing nine consecutive months. Nationally, private sector job growth has slowed and retail sales declined the last two months."

June seasonally-adjusted unemployment rates in other New England states were 5.9 percent in New Hampshire, 6.0 percent in Vermont, 9.0

percent in Massachusetts, 12.0 percent in Rhode Island, and 8.8 percent in Connecticut. The New England average was 8.6 percent.

The not seasonally-adjusted statewide unemployment rate was 7.7 percent in June, down from 8.1 percent a year ago. Not seasonally-adjusted rates ranged from 6.4 percent in Cumberland and Lincoln Counties to 10.7 percent in Piscataquis County. Over the year rates decreased in all counties except Waldo and Hancock. The largest declines were in western and eastern rim regions, particularly Washington, Piscataquis, and Franklin Counties.

Among metropolitan areas, unemployment rates were lower than the statewide average in Portland-South Portland-Biddeford (6.4 percent) and Bangor (7.5 percent). Lewiston-Auburn remained above the state rate (8.2 percent).

Detailed labor force and unemployment data for the state, counties, and 31 labor market areas, as well as nonfarm jobs data for the state and the three metropolitan areas is available at [www.maine.gov/labor/lmis/data.html](http://www.maine.gov/labor/lmis/data.html).

## Selected Regular Unemployment Compensation Program Indicators

Key Data	Jun 2010	May 2010	Jun 2009
Average Duration	17.6	17.9	15.2
Average Weekly Benefit Amount*	\$272.80	\$272.89	\$282.84
Exhaustees	1,860	2,439	2,728

\* For totally unemployed claimants, excluding dependency allowances.

### Weekly Initial Claims

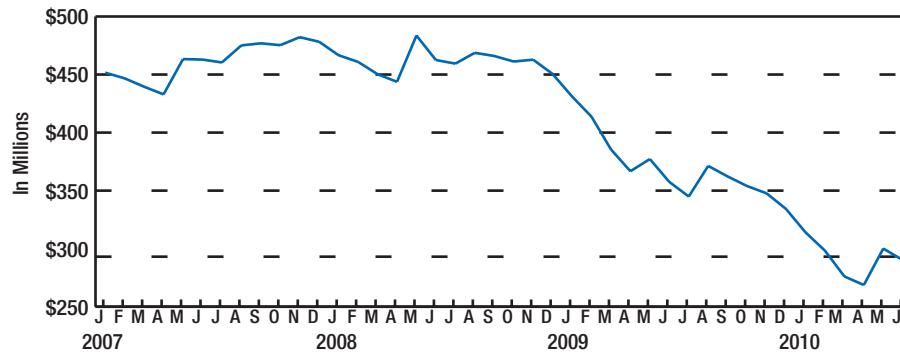
Week	6/26	6/19	6/12	6/5	5/29	5/22	5/15
2010	1,734	1,754	1,658	1,377	1,537	1,495	1,532
Week	6/27	6/20	6/13	6/6	5/30	5/23	5/16
2009	2,123	1,749	1,786	1,732	1,503	1,719	1,869

### Continued Claims Less Partial\*

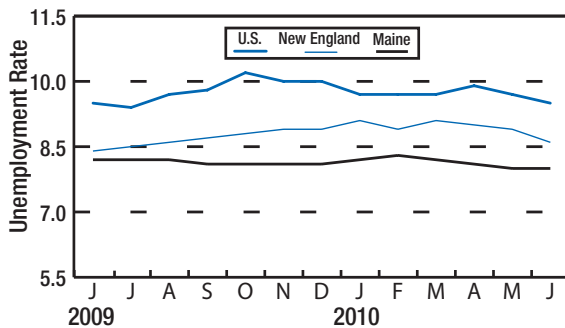
Jun 2010	May 2009	Jun 2009
13,589	14,940	17,971

\* For the week including the 12th of the month.

### Monthly Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund Balance



### Unemployment Rates, Seasonally Adjusted



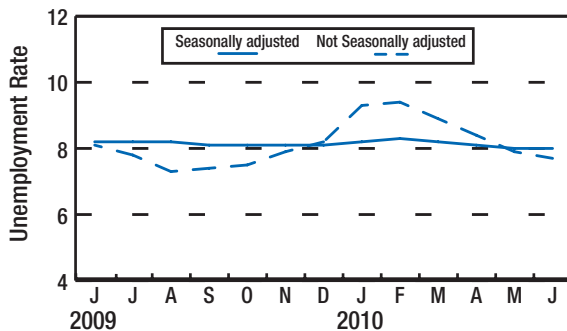
### U.S. Consumer Price Index

for all urban consumers (CPI-U)

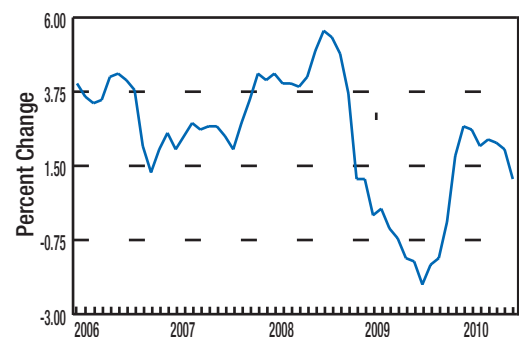
Item	Jun 10	May 10	Jun 09	Dec 09
(1982-1984 = 100) All Items	218.0	218.2	215.7	215.9

Percent Change from Prior Month	-0.1%
Percent Change from 12 Months Ago	+1.1%
Percent Change from Last December	+1.0%

### Unemployment Rates for Maine



### Over-the-Year Change in CPI-U





## Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment, Not Seasonally Adjusted (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	MAINE			PORTLAND- SO. PORTLAND MSA			LEWISTON- AUBURN MSA			BANGOR MSA		
	Jun 10	May 10	Jun 09	Jun 10	May 10	Jun 09	Jun 10	May 10	Jun 09	Jun 10	May 10	Jun 09
<b>Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>605.4</b>	<b>591.9</b>	<b>606.9</b>	<b>190.6</b>	<b>186.3</b>	<b>191.8</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>64.6</b>
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>500.8</b>	<b>483.4</b>	<b>502.3</b>	<b>166.4</b>	<b>161.2</b>	<b>167.3</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>51.9</b>
Goods Producing	80.2	77.6	81.1	21.0	20.4	21.9	7.1	7.0	7.4	6.0	5.8	6.3
Natural Resources and Mining	2.4	2.0	1.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.2	0.2
Logging	2.3	1.8	1.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Construction	25.3	23.5	26.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	2.5	2.3	2.5
Construction of Buildings	5.9	5.5	5.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	3.2	2.8	3.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Specialty Trade Contractors	16.2	15.2	17.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	52.5	52.1	52.5	12.8	12.6	13.2	4.9	4.9	5.1	3.3	3.3	3.6
Durable Goods	28.0	27.7	27.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wood Product Manufacturing	4.0	3.9	4.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Computer and Electronic Product Mfg.	2.8	2.8	2.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation Equipment Mfg.	8.1	8.1	8.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nondurable Goods	24.5	24.4	25.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Paper Manufacturing	7.4	7.3	7.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service-Providing	525.2	514.3	525.8	169.6	165.9	169.9	40.9	40.8	40.2	57.5	58.9	58.3
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	116.6	113.6	119.5	37.6	36.6	38.8	9.5	9.3	9.7	14.1	13.8	14.5
Wholesale Trade	19.4	19.1	19.6	7.5	7.5	7.7	1.2	1.2	1.3	2.1	2.0	2.1
Retail Trade	80.7	78.6	83.0	24.2	23.3	24.9	6.0	5.9	6.1	9.3	9.2	9.6
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	9.1	9.1	9.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Food and Beverage Stores	19.8	18.8	19.5	6.0	5.8	6.2	*	*	*	*	*	*
General Merchandise Stores	12.9	12.6	12.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nonstore Retailers	5.1	5.4	5.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	16.5	15.9	16.9	5.9	5.8	6.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.8
Utilities	1.8	1.8	1.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation and Warehousing	14.7	14.1	15.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Information	9.2	9.0	9.2	4.0	3.9	4.1	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1
Publishing Industries	2.9	2.8	2.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Financial Activities	31.0	30.2	32.3	14.9	14.7	15.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	2.2	2.1	2.2
Finance and Insurance	24.3	23.9	25.4	11.8	11.7	12.2	*	*	*	*	*	*
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	11.4	11.2	11.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	6.7	6.3	6.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Professional and Business Services	56.1	54.9	56.0	23.6	23.3	23.2	5.3	5.2	4.9	6.0	5.8	6.0
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Svcs.	23.0	22.7	23.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mgmt. of Companies and Enterprises	6.7	6.7	6.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Admin. & Support & Waste Mgmt. Svcs.	26.4	25.5	25.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education and Health Services	117.8	119.4	117.8	35.9	36.2	35.8	11.0	11.4	10.8	13.8	14.1	13.9
Educational Services	17.9	19.7	18.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Health Care and Social Assistance	99.9	99.7	99.8	31.5	31.5	31.7	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ambulatory Health Care Services	25.9	26.0	26.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hospitals	31.8	31.6	31.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nursing and Residential Care	24.0	23.7	24.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Social Assistance	18.2	18.4	18.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Leisure and Hospitality	71.3	59.4	66.5	23.7	20.4	22.5	3.9	3.6	3.7	5.9	5.9	5.9
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	9.7	7.9	9.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Accommodation and Food Services	61.6	51.5	57.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Accommodation	14.8	10.0	13.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Food Services and Drinking Places	46.8	41.5	44.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Services	18.6	19.3	19.9	5.7	5.7	5.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.9	2.0	2.0
<b>Government</b>	<b>104.6</b>	<b>108.5</b>	<b>104.6</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>12.7</b>
Federal	16.6	18.1	15.0	2.4	2.7	2.3	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.3	1.4	1.3
State	24.3	27.6	24.8	4.4	5.4	4.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	5.2	6.7	5.4
Local <sup>2</sup>	63.7	62.8	64.8	17.4	17.0	17.6	4.7	4.6	4.8	6.0	6.0	6.0

\* Where an employment estimate is not entered, either the data is not available in sufficient detail for publication or is nondisclosable by law.

Footnotes: <sup>1</sup> Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Domestic workers in private households, proprietors, the self-employed, and unpaid family workers are excluded. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry. Current month's estimates are preliminary; prior month and year-ago estimates are revised. These estimates are benchmarked to March 2009. As a measure of reliability, the March 2009 benchmark revision for total nonfarm wage and salary employment was 0.7 percent lower than the original sample-based estimate.

<sup>2</sup> Regular teachers are included in summer months whether or not specifically paid in those months.

Source: See page 2.

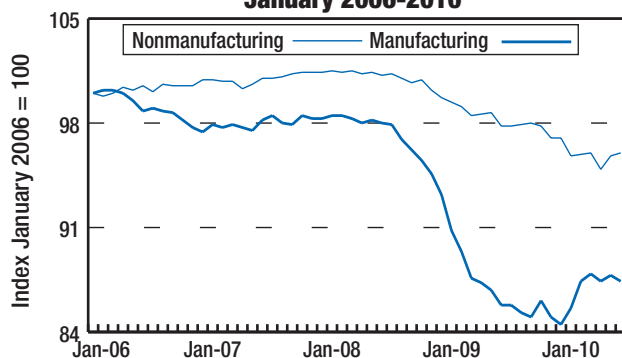
## Earnings and Hours of All Employees by Industry<sup>1</sup> Not Seasonally Adjusted

AREA AND INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			ANNUAL AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Jun 10	May 10	Jun 09	Jun 10	May 10	Jun 09	Jun 10	May 10	Jun 09	2009	2008	2007
STATEWIDE												
Total Private	\$649.30	\$651.84	\$627.00	33.8	33.6	33.0	\$19.21	\$19.40	\$19.00	\$19.16	\$18.96	\$18.74
Goods Producing	847.44	862.29	824.89	39.6	40.2	38.8	21.40	21.45	21.26	21.21	20.62	20.58
Construction	763.23	788.40	745.61	39.1	40.0	37.6	19.52	19.71	19.83	19.86	19.11	18.94
Manufacturing	912.00	925.27	866.11	40.0	40.6	38.7	22.80	22.79	22.38	22.31	21.66	21.65
<i>Manufacturing -Production Workers</i>	<i>818.82</i>	<i>840.01</i>	<i>803.09</i>	<i>40.9</i>	<i>41.4</i>	<i>39.6</i>	<i>20.02</i>	<i>20.29</i>	<i>20.28</i>	<i>19.97</i>	<i>19.71</i>	<i>19.19</i>
Private Service Providing	611.82	613.01	589.19	32.7	32.4	31.9	18.71	18.92	18.47	18.67	18.51	18.25
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	576.62	582.71	538.03	32.8	32.7	31.1	17.58	17.82	17.30	17.61	17.18	16.82
Professional and Business Services	781.54	787.18	780.84	35.3	34.8	35.3	22.14	22.62	22.12	22.13	22.55	21.75
Education and Health Services	648.76	630.50	622.72	33.1	32.4	32.0	19.60	19.46	19.46	19.41	19.19	19.19
Leisure and Hospitality	298.17	298.51	291.70	24.5	23.9	23.6	12.17	12.49	12.36	12.42	12.22	11.88
Bangor - Total Private	630.85	622.54	592.32	34.7	34.3	34.1	18.18	18.15	17.37	17.69	16.81	16.33
Lewiston - Total Private	600.87	611.72	602.55	33.4	33.3	32.5	17.99	18.37	18.54	18.53	17.05	15.93
Portland - Total Private	715.25	719.40	689.61	32.9	33.0	32.3	21.74	21.80	21.35	21.51	20.85	21.14

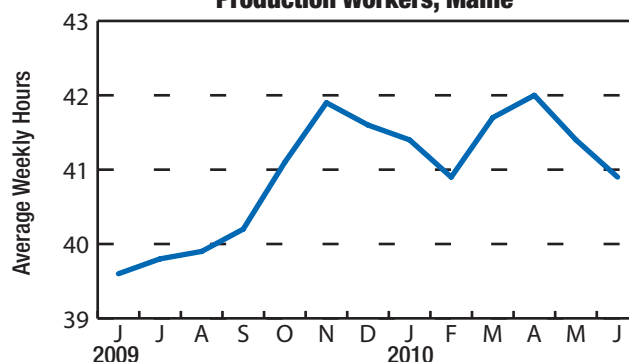
<sup>1</sup> Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for all workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and include such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential, as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Source: See page 2.

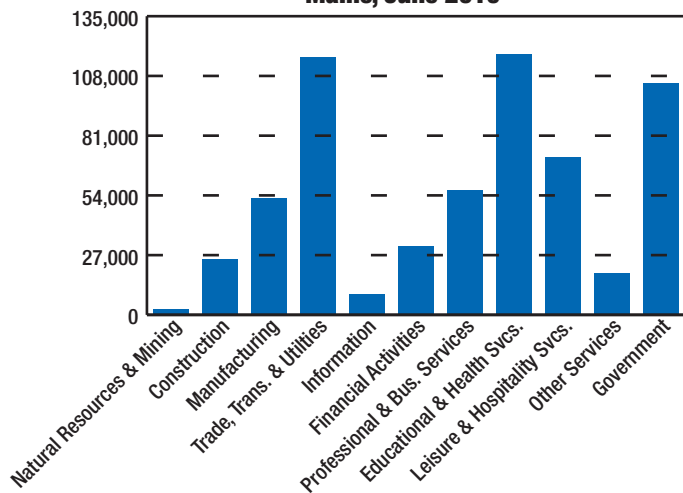
**Nonfarm Employment Trend by Sector  
January 2006-2010<sup>1</sup>**



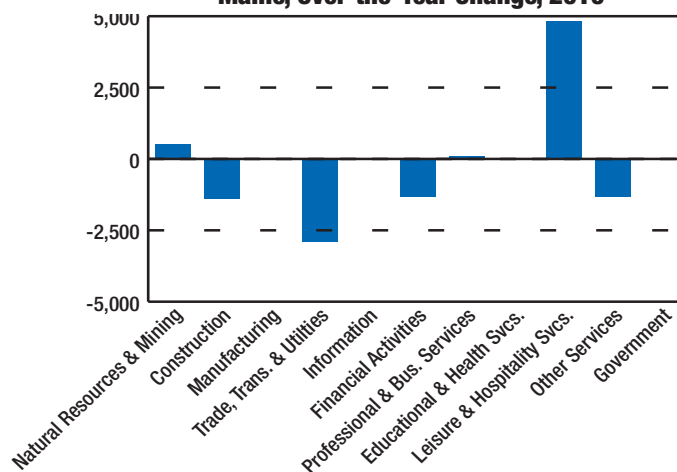
**Hours Worked by Manufacturing  
Production Workers, Maine<sup>2</sup>**



**Nonfarm Employment by Industry Supersector  
Maine, June 2010<sup>2</sup>**



**Nonfarm Employment by Industry Supersector  
Maine, Over-the-Year Change, 2010<sup>2</sup>**



<sup>1</sup> Seasonally Adjusted. <sup>2</sup> Not Seasonally Adjusted.



cont. from page 1

The broader measures add discouraged workers (U-4), plus all other marginally attached workers (U-5), plus those working part-time for economic reasons (U-6) to the official unemployment rate. It is the broadest measure of workforce hardship, U-6, that is frequently cited by commentators as the “real” unemployment rate.

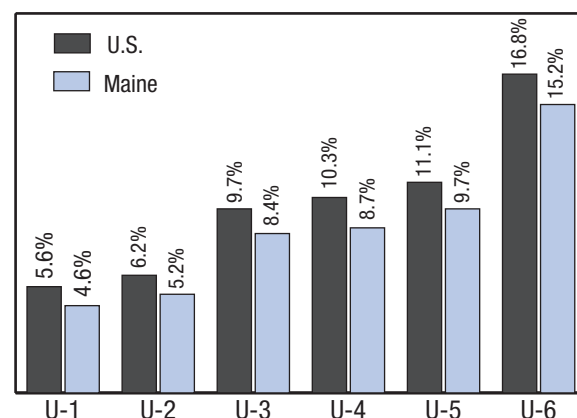
**National Trends**—The unemployment rate and U-6 both peaked last fall. Since then U-6 has declined more than the official rate, probably primarily due to workers moving back to full-time schedules as demand recovered from last year’s lows.

**Maine Trends**—The household survey sample is not large enough for reliable monthly estimates of the alternative measures for small states, so BLS provides the data on a rolling four-quarter average. The most recent available is for the period from July, 2009 through June, 2010. During that period Maine outperformed the nation in each of the six measures, with larger positive differentials among the broadest definitions.

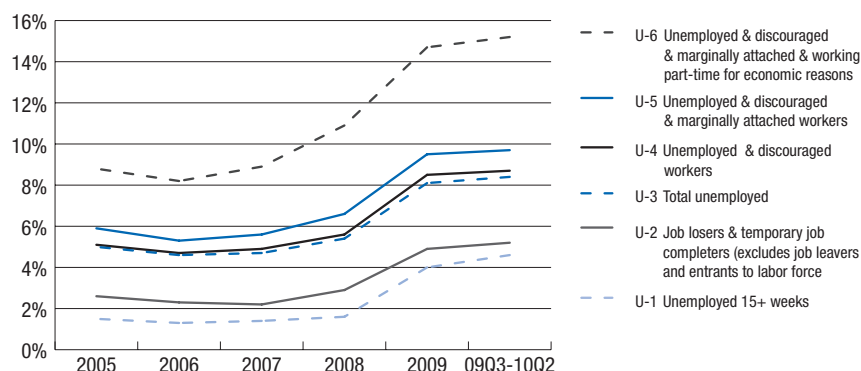
A close look at trends in Maine indicates that the broadest measures began to rise a year earlier than the unemployment rate. This is likely because some workers hours were reduced as economic conditions slowed and others with limited education and skills stopped searching for a job.

Alternative measures for all states are available at [www.bls.gov/lau/stalt.htm](http://www.bls.gov/lau/stalt.htm).

### Maine had lower labor underutilization rates than the nation in the July 2009 to June 2010 period



### The broadest alternative measures increased earlier and more sharply than the unemployment rate



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